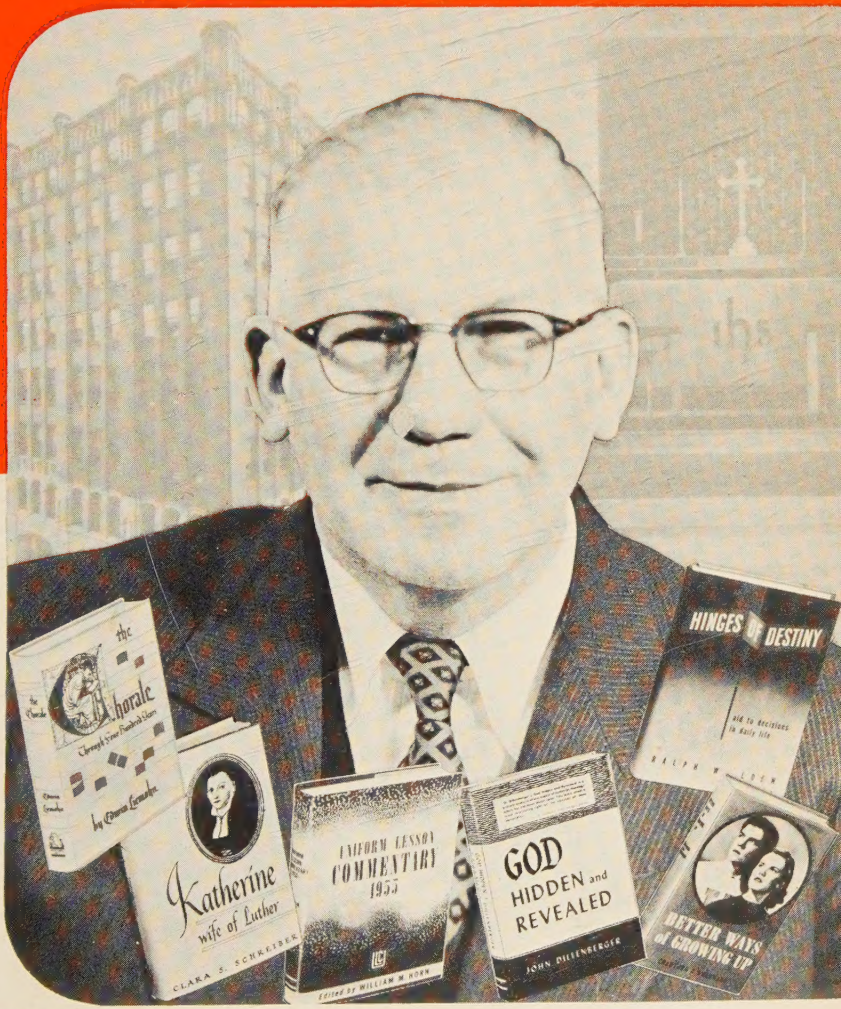
the LUTHERAN



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He reports a century of progress

No. 31

MAY 4, 1955

CENTS

The Search

"CARL, IS FREDDY with you?" Peggy's voice showed her concern as she came out of the Nursery Class. Her husband's negative reply sent her towards the front door of the church.

"Do you suppose he went outside? That street is so dangerous . . ."

By this time others were joining in the search through the other parts of the Sunday school. But no one found the little boy.

"DO YOU THINK he might have gone upstairs to church?" someone finally asked.

"Well, he's been going ever since he was a month old, so he knows the way; but I wouldn't think he would go alone," Peggy replied, as they hurried to the stairs.

As they entered the nave of the churc they saw him down near the front r where they always sat so the childr could see what was going on. Smili engagingly into the faces of the peo around, he was patiently waiting in t aisle for his family.

CARL, PEGGY and their older s quickly walked to their seats, bowi their heads with Freddy in prayer. Th I heard Peggy whisper to the little b about their fright when they couldn't fi him. Freddy, not yet two years o couldn't reply with words. But his faci expression showed his thoughts as clea as another boy's words had in a simil situation—"Did you not know that I mu be in my Father's house?"

—ELIZABETH H. BAGGER

The LUTHERAN News Magazine of the United Lutheran Church in Ameri

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OVER PICTURE. Dr. H. Torrey Walker is "Mr. Publication" to most members of the United utheran Church. As executive secretary of the Board of Publication since 1939, he has man-ged its period of greatest expansion. Started in 1855 as the "Lutheran Publication Society," he Board is now celebrating its 100th anniversary. For story and more pictures, see pages 12-28.

THE CHURCH IN THE NEWS

Augustana conferences favor ULC bid

Test votes on a merger proposal made to the Augustana Lutheran Church by the United Lutheran Church were taken in two Augustana conferences in late April. Both approved the merger bid.

The Minnesota Conference rejected by a 243-to-62 vote a proposal that the Augustana Church re-enter negotiations with four Lutheran denominations now planning a merger. It expressed preference for the ULC invitation to seek an all-Lutheran merger. The Red River Valley Conference also voted in favor of the ULC proposal.

An immediate effect of the Augustana-ULC merger talk may be a change of attitude in the ULC's Northwest Synod on the question of a new college on its territory. The Augustana Church has Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minnesota, owned by Augustana's Minnesota Conference. This conference has considered offering an invitation to the Red River Valley Conference to share in the ownership.

"Luther" banned in Philippines

The *Martin Luther* movie won't be allowed in public theaters in the Philippines, the Board of Review of Motion Pictures announced. President Ramon Magsaysay said the picture might be shown in Protestant churches, but executives of Lutheran Church Productions have not abandoned hope of securing a reversal of the censorship ruling. The chairman of the film review board said "the film glorifies one religion at the expense of another." He said it would provoke controversy.

"We are greatly disappointed and disturbed by the ban," said Robert Lee, Lutheran Church Productions execut secretary. "We interpret it as a violat of the freedom of expression which know is cherished by the Filipinos."

Egypt's board of censors also bann the picture, which has been shown in countries. *Luther* has been banned Peru, Venezuela, and the Canadian pr ince of Quebec.

An attack on *Luther* by censors Denmark might have helped overco lack of interest the Danes showed ward the film. It had been booked a long run in Copenhagen, but was wi drawn after a few days. Critics prai the picture but the public stayed aw *Luther* was also a failure in Stockhol although smaller Danish and Swed cities have received it well.

Luther has been seen in 3,500 theat in the United States. An effort is bei made to schedule it in each commun where it has not been shown.

Says Americans don't want refugees

U.S. State Department officials charge of refugee resettlement, said E ward J. Corsi, had estimated that six o of seven Americans are opposed to f eigners coming to the U.S. Scott M Leod, administrator of the refugee l enacted by Congress in 1953, told M Corsi that the sentiment of congressm toward immigration is equally negati

"We shouldn't be too much in a hurr to get refugee resettlement speeded u Mr. McLeod told Mr. Corsi. Mr. M Leod informed a Senate committee i vestigating the Corsi dismissal from t State Department that the 1953 law w not really a refugee law. He said it w intended to relieve population pressu in such countries as Greece and Ita

which only small numbers are per-
d to come to the U.S. annually un-
he regular immigration quotas.
. Corsi, dismissed on April 10 from
tate Department as a consultant on
ation problems, said the 1953 Refu-
Relief Act has been a failure "be-
it was entrusted to the wrong peo-
It has never had a chance to suc-
"The bottlenecks, the delays, the
ucratic red tape pile up, and no
worries particularly."

ch leaders don't agree

aders of U.S. churches don't share
McLeod's opinion that a big ma-
of Americans are against immigra-
Lutherans decided in February to
l a million dollars in helping 15,000
gees resettle in the U.S. The National
olic Welfare Conference and a
n other church agencies have hoped
id at least 100,000 Europeans in finding American homes.

"The destiny of thousands who have risked all for freedom" can't be shrugged off with "unfulfilled promises," said church leaders who conferred with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, April 15. They wanted assurance that the U.S. government would maintain "the traditional American attitude toward the oppressed."

European refugees who hope to come to America are people who have fled from Communist countries into western Europe since the war. Homes and jobs have been found for some in Germany and elsewhere, but a majority are living in idleness in old army barracks or abandoned air raid shelters, awaiting opportunity to begin new lives.

Secretary Dulles assured churchmen that the U.S. government would give the resettlement program "greater attention in the future than had been given in the past."

Queen of the daffodils

The governor of Washington, Arthur B. Langlie, crowned 18-year-old Elvera Sommer "queen of the Puyallup Valley Daffodil Festival," and mayors of Tacoma, Puyallup, and Sumner presented her with the "keys" to their cities.

Three years ago Miss Sommer arrived with her family from Germany as DPs, sponsored by Lutheran Resettlement Service. "This is just the most wonderful country you can live in," she told newsmen. "People just don't know—don't realize how lucky they are."

Delay on bus bill

Lots of people will be dissatisfied, whichever way the Missouri legislature votes on the question of public transportation of parochial school pupils. The bus question came up this spring in a dozen states, but nowhere else has it been so vigorously debated as in Missouri.

FORTY MILLION BIBLES

ew Testament presented to Admiral ur W. Radford, chairman of the 's of staff of the U.S. armed forces month, was the forty millionth vol- of Scripture given to service person- by American Bible Society

Protestants said they are "opposed to the use of tax money directly or indirectly for the support of any part of the schools under the direction of churches and religious orders—Protestant, Roman Catholic, or any other." Roman Catholics said Protestants were "uncharitable" for opposing the bus bill. Three thousand people crowded into the hearing room for the final round of testimony on the bill. The legislature decided to postpone action until May 9.

Bus bills were defeated in the Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont legislatures after strenuous arguments. Maryland and New Mexico strengthened their laws permitting free bus rides for church school pupils. The Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled recently that school officials in Plymouth are required by a 1950 law to provide bus transportation for parochial school pupils who travel a distance comparable to that of public school students.

Another count on Lutherans

Three per cent of the people of the world are Lutheran, it was computed in April by the Lutheran World Federation. The total, comprising one-third of the world's Protestantism, is 69,162,978, said Dr. Carl Lund-Quist in Geneva.

Figures were compiled in detail, giving membership in 56 churches of the Lutheran World Federation (total, 47,081,016) and in 55 other churches and missionary districts (6,184,962). Third group (15,897,000) consists of the Lutheran membership in 11 union church organizations in Germany.

The total is 1,650,794 larger than the number reported by the federation in 1953.

School problem in South Africa

Schools which churches have conducted for black-skinned children in South Africa can no longer give their pupils education which might m them consider themselves equal white children. The government, w has paid a large part of the school penses, will no longer provide subs unless the schools limit their instruc according to government specificatio

Anglican officials surrendered thei schools in the Johannesburg dioces the government rather than accept new requirements. But pupils went strike. The "stay away from sch boycott spread gradually over the and to surrounding towns. Armed p have patrolled the streets to main order.

More than 5,000 Protestant mis schools were taken over by the gov ment at the beginning of April. Ro Catholics will attempt to continue 681 schools on a reduced subsidy.

Trend in Asia

Revolution against the white m dominance in the affairs of Asian nat has produced a drastically new situa for Christian missions, Dr. David Moses of India warned church lea in the U.S. "The day of denominati missions has, in my opinion, com an end," he said.

Missions in the old days "kept an timate and personal relation between church in the mission field and mother church in the countries of missionaries," said Dr. Moses. But type of mission "gave, unintention and because of a psychological and ciological necessity, not only the Gospel of Jesus Christ but the wes structural organizational forms as w

From now on, said Dr. Moses, exis native churches of Asia must be cou on to witness for the Gospel. Miss aries from other continents must g missionaries to these churches, not rectly to non-Christian individuals.

EK CHURCHMAN SENT TO GENEVA

Greek Orthodox Church has as-
l Bishop James Coucouzes as its
n representative at the headquarters
e World Council of Churches. The
p arrived in Geneva early in April
gin establishing close relations be-
the Council and Orthodox churches

---

onaries are suspected

spicion in India toward foreign mis-
ries "has reached a point where it
rmines public confidence" in their
, the National Christian Council of
stated on May 1.

e Church in India "seeks the as-
ice and comradeship of Christians
ging to other nationalities," the
said. "It is compelled by the very
e of its message of God's reconcilia-
of all men through Jesus Christ to
Christian nationals of other lands
ke part in fulfilling its world mis-
"

e Council attributed the agitation
ist missionaries to "a religious and
ral reaction" which seeks to identify
nal culture with Hindu culture.

o compel other religious groups to accept Hindu customs, valuable as they may be to Hindus, is to coerce non-Hindus into accepting what does not appeal to them, and may indeed be contrary to their religious faith," it said.

At the same time, the Council commended to Indian Christians "the desirability of clothing their religious life, its ideas and practices as far as possible, in truly Indian forms . . . free . . . from contacts with the West."

New passport policy

Restrictions on foreign missionaries were announced by the government of India in mid-April. Missionaries seeking entry must apply for a special visa. This is granted only if the individuals are found to have outstanding qualifications or to be specialists in fields where Indians are not available.

Similar procedure must be followed by foreign missionaries wishing to return to India following furlough at home if they have been in India. Those who have worked in India more than five years may obtain a "no objection to return" certificate if they "have not come to adverse notice of government." Missionaries now in India will be permitted to continue their work if they are not found guilty of "anti-national activity."

Missionaries may not begin new projects in India without government permission.

Missionaries mistreated

Attacks on Christian missionaries in India had been severe in some sections of Madhya Pradesh state. Roman Catholic Archbishop Eugene L. D'Souza made a "last desperate appeal" to Prime Minister Nehru to intervene. "Courage and confidence of the Christian community, particularly in the Raigarh and Surguje districts, is breaking down," he said.

UN Sponsors Conference Against Prejudice
Dr. O. Frederick Nolde (right) said churches are more alert than ever

A Belgian missionary, Father Indekeu, was asked to leave India after anti-Christian associations circulated serious rumors regarding him. Other missionaries have been threatened with expulsion. "In all these instances," said Archbishop D'Souza, "false cases are being fabricated and we find ourselves absolutely helpless to vindicate the poor missionaries concerned, as they are foreigners."

Attack on discrimination

Churchmen of the world agreed last month that they must work together to assure fair treatment for peoples of all races and nationalities. They met in Geneva in a conference of non-governmental organizations associated with the United Nations.

A Roman Catholic spokesman, Msgr. Andre Fougerat of Paris, said Catholics join with others "through pity and compassion in protesting to the utmost of our strength in action within the Human Rights Charter whenever violations create new victims."

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president t the World Jewish Congress, said "act to eradicate discrimination can be eff tive only in the field of law by legislat measures on the international and tional planes. "Nothing educates so mu as law," he said. Laws will be postpon indefinitely if it is necessary to wait un everybody is ready to accept them.

Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, director the Commission of the Churches on ternational Affairs, said "the church which our commission represents a more alert today than ever toward th responsibility of practicing in their ow life the standard of human freedo which is inherent in their faith.

"Since prejudice, which begets d crimination, originates in the hearts men," said Dr. Nolde, "those who de with spiritual matters have a special sponsibility to eradicate it and to cu vate in its stead that outlook on l which will seek to promote observan of human rights and fundamental fr doms for all."

an Catholics invade Finland

ere are fewer than 2,000 Roman olics in Finland (and 4,198,317 Lu- ns), but the Vatican has constituted nd as a Roman Catholic diocese and ced the Rev. William Cobben to the of a bishop. Catholics point out their membership in Finland has d in 20 years. In 1935 there were 600.

1953 the Vatican raised Denmark, way, and Sweden to diocesan status appointed bishops of Copenhagen, and Stockholm. Roman Catholics orway number 5,000, in a popula- of 3,375,000, and have about the proportion of membership in Den- and Sweden.

ts negotiation with China

rect negotiation between the U.S. Red China on the Quemoy-Matsu ite was urged at a churchmen's ses- by Ernest A. Gross, former U.S. assador to the United Nations. Fail- to talk things over with the Com- sts, said Mr. Gross, "will continue dermine our position and, as a direct t, to undermine free world unity." r. Gross said that "unless we nego- with the Chinese Communists, our will be negotiating with us as if were self-appointed spokesmen for other side. They will also be nego- g with the Communists as if they our own self-appointed spokesmen, dded.

believe," said Mr. Gross, "that our is too great and our national se- y too heavily involved for us to en- in this type of indirect diplomacy. is it consistent with the requirements ur leadership."

r. Gross spoke at a meeting of the onal Council of Churches' depart- t of international affairs, of which he airman.

Lutherans open service centers in Japan

Lutheran service centers for U.S. military personnel are now open in Japan. One is at Tachikawa, in the Tokyo area, within a block of a large Far Eastern air base. The other is in Yokosuka, near the main gate of an important naval base. Centers have chapels, lounges, game rooms, music rooms, snack bars.

Servicemen have insufficient recreational opportunity in their off-duty hours. The centers plan to provide a substitute for the off-color entertainment available everywhere servicemen are stationed. The National Lutheran Council and Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod have co-operated in establishing the centers.

And so forth

German churches should be kept open on weekdays, said Protestants in Wuerttemberg. They pointed to Roman Catholic churches which remain open every day. Such churches invite people to come in for quiet meditation, they said. In response, the Ludwigsburg church was kept open for several weeks. Children used it as a playground. Men came to sleep in the pews. Windows were broken. In a church kept open in Altensteig an 18-year-old burglar knifed the sexton while he was ringing the bell. Result was that churches are now locked on weekdays.

There will be no more night games played by parochial high school teams in the Evansville, Indiana, diocese, said Roman Catholic Bishop Henry Grimmelsman. The games keep students away from their studies.

The U.S. Postoffice Department has withdrawn its ruling that a British book, *Catholic Imperialism and World Freedom*, by Arvo Manhattan, is not mailable. The rule was made last October on the grounds that the book was "political propaganda."

World News Notes

Toughness pays off

The U.S. had a hard battle against world opinion since it decided in 1950 that West Germans should be rearmed as allies of the western nations. The British were doubtful, the French frightened, and the Germans divided in their attitudes.

But the stern U.S. insistence on pushing through a plan for German rearmament began to produce results this month. Russians had suddenly stepped up their bids for West German friendship. To give the Germans an example of how well they might treat them in case they don't rearm, they offered to give Austria a peace treaty and withdraw the Red army.

Russians had stalled the peace talks with Austria for almost 10 years, insisting on ruinous reparations. This month the Russians have scaled down their terms to reasonable dimensions. They will let Austria once more become a free country, on condition that its neutrality in the cold war will be securely guaranteed and its armed forces kept low.

Perhaps a majority of Germans will be eager for similar terms for their country. Russians will propose that Germany be reunited, its neutrality guaranteed, and its army prohibited. This might be a bad deal for western Europe, but would give Germans more than they dared to hope for a few years ago.

Concentration camp story

For the first time in the history of the German film industry, a star, a producer, a director, and a film writer have said they don't want to be paid for work on a film they'd like to produce. Maria Schell, the star, spoke for all of them when she said: "I'd be ashamed to take money for the privilege of doing this picture." But so far all the film distribu of West Germany have turned thu down on the proposition.

The picture that has captured the agination of the professionals and fri ened the investors is a filmed versio Kurt Ziesel's novel, *Daniel in the Li Den*. It tells of a German actor divorced his Jewish wife before W War II for the sake of his career. Du the war he tours Poland, strays int ghetto, meets a Jewish girl, awaken his human responsibility, and decide share her fate in a concentration can

Distributors won't take the film. S say it comes too late—the Germans no longer interested in concentra camp stories. Others claim it's too e —public opinion is not yet ready this subject.

Swedes are too prosperous

Business is so good in Sweden that Swedes face a new problem: how check prosperity. With demand rocketing and industry begging for m Swedes have the uncomfortable fee of soaring high in a balloon that burst any moment.

Despite a new 12 per cent capital vestment tax, applications for indust building permits during the first qua of 1955 were 50 per cent higher t last year. 5,600 positions were vacan the metal-working industry. Steel m and many other branches of indus reported labor shortages.

Inflation, Swedes fear, is just arou the corner when demand exceeds sup for any length of time. More taxat is not the answer. But the governm is considering introduction of comp sory saving—a 10 per cent income to be automatically refunded in 1958 4 per cent government bonds.

ASHINGTON

ROBERT VAN DEUSEN

CORSI AND McLEOD

THE OUSTER of Edward J. Corsi as ad- to John Foster Dulles on refugee ers has stirred up a hornet's nest. inistration of the Refugee Relief which had been treated as a mar- l issue both by the State Department by Congress, suddenly holds the cen- of the stage.

haring the spotlight with Corsi is Scott Leod who, as head of the Bureau of urity and Consular Affairs, has the onsibility for operating the refugee gram. He claims that the reason Corsi dropped was that he overstepped his ority and tried to take over the ad- stration of the Refugee Act. Corsi ns that the refugee program bogged n because it was sabotaged by an "in- ant minority" in the State Depart- t and in Congress, and that he was l because he tried to get it moving er.

ate investigation

SUBCOMMITTEE of the Senate Judi- y Committee, headed by Senator ger of North Dakota, was given the of sifting the charges and determining facts. They set out to investigate ther the Refugee Relief Act has been ly administered, and if so, what the ons are.

cott McLeod was the first witness, was grilled for hours over the details he refugee program. He attributed painfully slow start to the difficulty ecruiting and organizing a staff here and in Europe, and in working out the details of co-ordination with the Counter-Intelligence Agency of the Army, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the U.S. Employment Service. He also placed part of the blame on the slowness with which assurances of jobs and housing come in from the voluntary agencies.

What McLeod did not emphasize was that the assurances for refugees in Germany and Austria which were sent in early in 1954 were allowed to accumulate without processing for almost a year, while the staff spent its full time during the early months of the program processing the applications of people in Italy and Greece who had relatives in the U.S. What was supposed to be primarily a refugee program became in effect an effort to relieve the pressures of overpopulation in Europe by bringing relatives to this country.

McLEOD UNCONSCIOUSLY gave the impression that he did not have an adequate grasp of the refugee problem. He seemed to underestimate its complexity and to lack the aggressive leadership necessary to break the log-jam and bring the program to a successful conclusion. One could not escape the conclusion that Corsi's attempt to supply the missing vigor challenged McLeod's status and led to the clash of power which caused Corsi's dismissal.

For more than a year, church officials have been complaining of the inefficient administration of the refugee program. One good result of the turmoil following Corsi's dismissal is that McLeod will be under pressure to make the program work. The first step will be to get a capable deputy administrator, who understands the urgency of the need and will cut red tape in order to get things done. From the churches, an increasing volume of assurances will be needed.

IT BEGAN 100 YEARS AGO

By GEORGE STRALEY

United Lutheran Board of Publication Observes Centennial

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, only 19 people were strongly interested in the idea of extending the work of the Lutheran church through a church-owned publishing organization.

The nineteen met in Trinity Church, Germantown, Pa., on May 1, 1855. Present were thirteen ministers (one of them the Rev. Luther E. Albert, pastor of Trinity Church) and six laymen, all of them members of Trinity Church.

It was a disappointing turnout, because the time, place and purpose of the meeting had been well publicized, but the determination of the small group was not weakened. They had assembled to form a Lutheran Publication Society "in answer to the general demand for better acquaintance with the doctrines and history of the Lutheran Church," and they were not to be put off.

Perhaps none of the nineteen present that day could claim that he had b among the first to sense the "general mand." Actually, clergymen in Maryland Synod's Conference of W ern Maryland had had the idea first, had been trying to do something ab it for two or three years. Their entl siasm spread into Pennsylvania, and November 1853 the Susquehanna C ference of East Pennsylvania Synod, session at Danville, Pa., endorsed idea of a church publishing organizati Eventually, the Susquehanna Conferen sold East Pennsylvania Synod officials the proposal with the reasonable cont tion that Lutherans ought to have th own publication society because "ot denominations are appropriating a mutilating the theological literature our Church."

With the approval and blessing of East Pennsylvania Synod, the meeti

persuade Lutherans patronize their own lishing house was blem in early days

alled at Germantown to take action. action was of the most rudimentary the nineteen men assembled voted utheran Publication Society" into nce and elected an executive com-e.

r the time being, that was all. But the executive committee rented a over the Lindsay & Blakiston store xth Street near Chestnut in Philadel- set up a meagre organization, and rred appointments on a number of inent churchmen to prepare works ublication. By fall of that year the of the society was well under way. n its first public meeting was held ct. 31 the attendance of both clergy aity was in marked contrast to that e organization meeting five months r.

ection of the Lindsay & Blakiston ing as its headquarters was no acci- on the part of the Lutheran Publi- n Society. Lindsay and Blakiston publishers, and the society found nvenient to have this firm handle arliest books. The actual printing done by another Philadelphia estab- ent, Sherman & Company.

THOUGH PUBLICATION of catechisms ymnals was a primary aim of the y, some of its first ventures were e direction of religious fiction, im- d from Germany. A whole series ch books, known as the "Fatherland s," appeared through the first two decades, and was followed by a second series. English translations of these stories, which appealed to young and old alike, were made for the society by various Lutheran clergymen.

It is baffling to discover that there is no exact record of the first book published by the society. Some sources indicate that it may have been *The Blind Girl of Wittenberg,* an initial "Fatherland" story, but so many editions of this book were brought out that the evidence is inconclusive. Certainly one of the first publications was Dr. Thaddeus Stork's *Home Scenes of the New Testament.* Others included biographies of Martin Luther and Gustavus Adolphus, Dr.

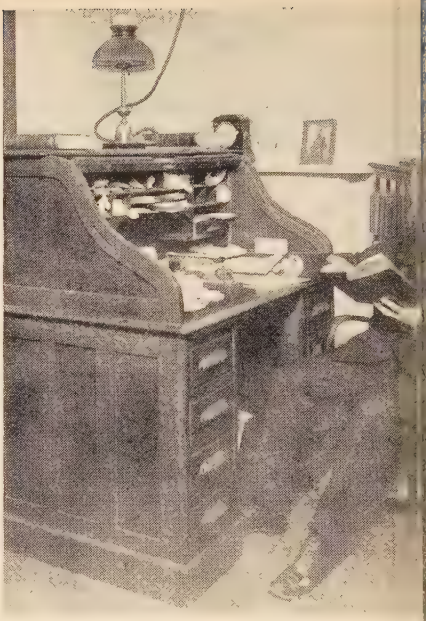
FIRST PERMANENT HOME
Building purchased in 1859

C. W. Schaeffer's *History of the Lutheran Church in America,* and C. H. Von Bogatzky's *Golden Treasury.*

A great many tracts from the pens of staunch Lutheran churchmen were published, and inevitably the society was drawn into the field of periodicals.

PRIME NEED of the society during the first few months of its existence was, of course, funds. Publishing was nowhere near the costly enterprise that it is today, but it still required capital, and some means of raising it had to be found. In February 1857 the Rev. Benjamin Keller was prevailed upon to accept the position of "General and Collecting Agent" for the society. "Father Keller," as he was known, had been pastor of St. James' German Lutheran Church in Philadelphia. It is recorded that he "acceded to the earnest entreaties of the Board only after much hesitation and prayerful deliberation." Resigning his pulpit, he started canvassing the churches and securing endowments that permitted immediate expansion. The society, that same year, moved out of its lone office into a rented building on Arch Street near Eighth, where it established not only editorial and business quarters, but a small store for the sale of its publications.

But the year 1857 was important for another reason. On May 13, the society was brought into connection with the General Synod of the Lutheran Church. The General Synod had recognized the existence of the society from the time it was founded, but had declined to approve it officially until changes in its constitution would permit synod representation on the board. The publication society therefore altered its constitution to admit three synod representatives to membership on the executive committee. The revised constitution stated among other things that its aim was "the



FIRST RESIDENT EDITOR
Dr. Charles Albert at his desk

diffusion of religious knowledge
means of translations and original p
ductions, and to . . . furnish and circul
a suitable literature for the church."

Under the comforting aegis of the G
eral Synod, the society entered a n
phase. Its official status now brou
strong support from many quarte
Clergy and laymen contributed fu
through "life memberships" and "life
rectorships." Any Lutheran minister
layman could become a life member up
payment of ten dollars. A life direct
ship could be purchased for $20. B
members and directors under this p
were privileged to receive discounts
buying society publications—life me
bers a discount of $1 a year, life
rectors a discount of $2 a year. Thi
years later the system of adding life me
bers and life directors was eliminat
but in its day it was a fruitful means
building up both assets and patrona

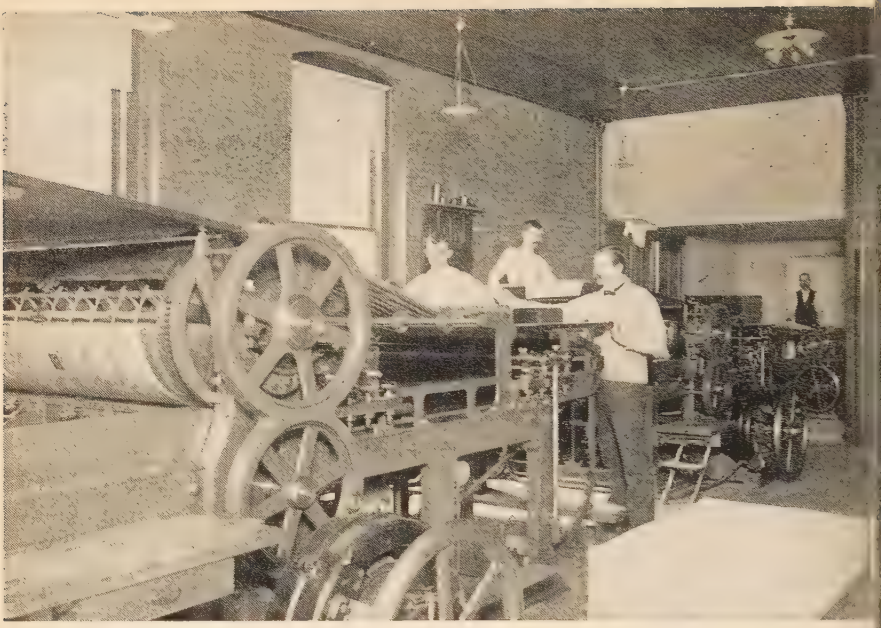
prominent life member on the so- s rolls was Congressman Schuyler ix of New York, destined before to become vice president of the d States in Grant's administration.

MAJOR PROBLEM, almost more nty than that of finances, was that of ing up a clientele. It was not enough he Lutheran Church to be publishing vn literature; customers were needed y and use its products. As late as , the society complained that "one hindrance to the Board's work is the ulty in leading our people into the of buying their works at their own ch House." It was suggested that orteuring" might help, and that sev- 'good and suitable" men be engaged his work.

en after business had picked up to oint where the society could disdain d quarters and afford to buy a 500 building at 42 North Ninth Street, sale and distribution of its growing list of literature caused prime concern. The board commented in its report to the biennial convention of Synod some time after the new building was occupied: "Your publication establishment is favorably located in one of the largest commercial centers of our country. It occupies a desirable and central point within that center. Ninth Street, by a combination of circumstances, is rapidly becoming one of the most popular streets in the City of Philadelphia. The permanent value of the real estate must appreciate, and the opportunities for transacting business must advance . . . There should be nothing to hinder our House from stocking the libraries of all our Sunday schools and pastors' studies, and covering all the centre-tables of our families, in the valley of the Mississippi, and in the valley of the Sacramento, and in the valley of the Delaware."

In its periodical publishing ventures,

MEETING ROOM IN ARCH STREET BUILDING
They were ready to serve the nation



PRESSES IN FIRST PRINTING PLANT
A linotype machine was soon added

the society met with mixed success. The *Lutheran Home Journal* was an early publication that promised much but later turned out to be a losing proposition. However, this little monthly paper was the forerunner of today's weekly news magazine, THE LUTHERAN. In 1860, a year after the society moved into its new building, the *Lutheran Sunday School Herald* made its appearance and reached a circulation of 20,000. Other periodicals were added from time to time, including a *Lutheran Almanac*. This had been first published in 1850 by T. Newton Kurtz of Baltimore, but in 1878, when its circulation was around 10,000, Kurtz transferred proprietorship to the Lutheran Publication Society. Eventually, this manual became the present *Lutheran Year Book*.

At mid-century mark, in 1905, the society's *Augsburg Lesson Book* had the largest circulation of its thirteen periodicals — 104,000 copies monthly. combined circulation was nearly 32 monthly. Ten years later this com circulation figure was doubled.

BOOK PRODUCTION, meanwhile, been stepped up, too. In its first de of existence, the society had brough only 14 original books. In the next years it had published only six more. from then on production increased stantially. In 1876 the society bro out its biggest book, a 696-page ed of Schmid's *Dogmatic* (the doctrinal ology of the Evangelical Lutheran Ch by Heinrich Schmid) which had translated by Dr. Charles A. Hay the Rev. Henry E. Jacobs. On the th that so generous a volume merited erous recognition, the *Lutheran Quar* of Dr. John G. Morris carried a 2, word review of the *Dogmatic*, refe to the work as "the most important a

yet made to our Lutheran theology nglish."

casionally the society published s for individuals or groups outside hurch, as when it brought out *The sylvania College-Book,* in 1882, for alumni association of the Pennsyl- College, and *Europe, Through a an's Eye* for the author, Mrs. Lucy uller.

1881 THE BOARD cancelled its mort- on the Ninth Street property, and he first time was out of debt. A bi- l convention report succinctly notes "it will no longer be necessary to nd hundreds of dollars of hard- d money to meet the demands of est."

intervals, profits of the publishing ess were such that appropriations l be made to various departments of hurch. In 1887, for example, the cation board allotted $2,000 to the d of Church Extension, and other le amounts to the Lutheran His- al Society, the Board of Home Mis- , Board of Foreign Missions, and Parent Education Society (now the d of Parish Education). Such appropriations were made regularly and frequently, although in 1901 it was decided that $10,000 should be set aside as an invested fund "for provision against business emergencies" before any more cash appropriations were made for benevolent objects. The board may have had a premonition of the coming economic depression of 1907, although retail sales were actually better than ever during this period. In 1881, receipts had been $41,000; twenty years later they had doubled. But in the four years from 1903 to 1907 they jumped $20,000.

Perhaps it was the increase in business —or a disastrous fire in 1882 at the print shop then patronized by the society— that started the publication board to dreaming of a printing plant of its own. At any rate, in 1899 the board purchased a $45,000 building at 1424 Arch Street, spent more than $20,000 additional to remodel it and to construct a printing plant at the rear of the property, and invested $9,756.43 in printing machinery and equipment. The latter sum, representing the total outlay for mechanical furnishings, was less than what a single linotype costs today! The linotype, of course, was not then in existence, but it

BINDERY IN PLANT AT ARCH STREET
Women worked alongside the men

was to appear before long. When it did, the board was quick to recognize that this ingenious invention would revolutionize the printing industry, and rented one in 1909 for $1,300, a sum which was applied toward its purchase later on.

In July 1916 construction was about to begin on Philadelphia's new Benjamin Franklin Parkway and the Arch Street properties were in the way. Municipal authorities ordered the publication society to vacate within 90 days. As on many previous occasions, the board used the crisis as a stepping-stone. By Nov. 1 it had relocated in the Sheridan Building at Ninth and Sansom Streets, installing its old machinery and adding $18,000 worth of new.

With the organization of the United Lutheran Church impending in 1917, the board approved the plan for merging the publishing interests of the society with those of the General Council and the United Synod of the South.

The General Council got into the publishing business as early as 1868, when its "English Church Book" was issued. The council held the copyright, but since it had no funds actual publication was underwritten by the Pennsylvania Ministerium. Several other church books and catechisms were issued under similar plans until in 1875 a committee was appointed to superintend the sale of the *German Sunday School Book* and to collect the five-cent royalty on each copy. In 1882 this committee was formalized into the "Committee for the Publication and Sale of the Books of the General Council."

In 1896 this group, renamed the "Board of Publication," purchased its first headquarters at 1204 Walnut Street in Philadelphia. Later it moved to 1522 Arch Street, where it remained until the parkway construction ousted it. Its publications were chiefly church and Sun school books in German and English though it also printed such well-kn works as Dr. C. P. Krauth's *Conserva Reformation* and the periodicals of council, The Lutheran and the *Lut ische Herold.*

Publications in the South got off slower start. During the Civil War a periodical, *The Southern Lutheran,* been published. It was succeeded in 1 by *The Lutheran and Visitor,* later ca *The Lutheran Visitor.* Not until 1 was there a concerted move for a lishing establishment in the sout synods. Then the United Synod Pub ing Company was organized, with Walton H. Greever as one of the mo spirits. This group took over the *Vi* and built, at no cost to the United Sy a fine building in Columbia, South C lina. Later this building was sold profit and replaced with another at 1 Sumter Street, which eventually bec the southern branch of the United theran Publication House.

In 1908 the United Synod establi a Board of Publication that took over publishing company. Tribute to founders was paid at this time in a s ment that said, "Three men are ent to the thanks of the United Synod taking hold of the Publication C when it was almost dead and makin a thing of living power: W. P. Hou C. A. Freed, W. H. Greever. The named man especially has borne finan burdens and undertaken unselfish a tions that would have dismayed all one in a thousand . . . (We are) am at what has been accomplished u Mr. Greever's leadership. His prop tion at Dallas sounded almost lik 'gold brick' scheme to those who did know him, but he has more than ma good."

DARD'S WORK AS GROWN REATLY SINCE '18 MERGER

ALBERT P. STAUDERMAN

ding programs, branch es, circulation gains new promotion methods ught about a boom

HE OFFICE BUILDING at 13th and ice Streets in Philadelphia looks at glance almost exactly like hundreds other office buildings in American s. Big trucks come and go from ping rooms on the ground floor. ists and clerks—about forty of them l a big room on the second floor, a n noisy with the clack of typewriters the chatter of accounting machines. ng the walls are the cubicles of a n junior executives. A receptionist at a busy telephone switchboard near elevators.

ut you wouldn't have to go far be- you would recognize something quite rent about the Muhlenberg Building. he fourth floor are rooms filled with ly brocaded and embroidered cloths altars and lecterns and stoles for pas- A score of seamstresses and tailors ly work on beautiful materials. On fifth floor is a white Colonial chapel e "Chapel of the Living Word." And hrough the building are the working tools of the church—books, brassware, chancel furniture, Sunday school equipment, clergy vestments—even projectors and filmstrips and public address systems.

THIS MUHLENBERG BUILDING on the fringe of Philadelphia's downtown shopping district is the nerve center of the Board of Publication of the United Lutheran Church. Here the work of the board is planned, promotion is organized, needs of the churches are examined, books and magazines are edited and prepared. By mail, telephone and telegraph this center keeps in close touch daily with the ten branch stores of the United Lutheran Publication House and with the orders, requests and correspondence of thousands of pastors and church workers all over the Americas.

It's a big enterprise, even in a commercial sense. Gross business in 1954 amounted to $3,600,000. Production of this amount of merchandise and keeping of accurate records calls for efficient

business administration.

When the Board of Publication in 1939 faced the need of calling a new executive to head its work, they naturally sought a man who was an active churchman and also a proven administrator of high caliber. Since that Oct. 1, 1939, when Dr. H. Torrey Walker (*see cover*) became the executive secretary for the board and general manager of its enterprises, a lot has happened. Even then it was a good-sized operation. Annual sales were climbing toward the one-million mark. But the 16 years that have passed have seen unparalleled gains and fourfold growth.

Dr. Walker is the second executive of the ULPH since it was set up by the 1918 merger convention. He succeeded Dr. Grant Hultberg, who had served from 1918 to 1938. Dr. Hultberg's two decades saw the building of both the Muhlenberg Building and the printing plant plus considerable expansion of the board's activities. Under Dr. Walker's leadership, the board entered many new fields and developed the branch store system which proved not only a good business venture but also a strong unifying force throughout the United Lutheran Church.

On the walls of Dr. Walker's office are some revealing documents. There's one which no other United Lutheran churchman can duplicate—a commendation from the Pope. And there's a wide assortment of honorary citizenships and the like from Italy. These stem from the days of World War II, when on leave from his Publication Board job Colonel Walker served the military government branch of the U.S. Army as governor for a large portion of Italy. His honest and sympathetic administration in this difficult post won him a host of friends over there and served the U.S. with great distinction. During Colonel Walker's ov seas service, Mrs. Margaret A. Rob was acting manager for the publicat house, a post she had also filled in interim after Dr. Hultberg's death.

Though there have been only executive secretaries, presidents of Board of Publication since the 1 merger have enjoyed shorter tenu Their pictures hang on the wall of board room in the Muhlenberg Build —nine of them in the 37 years. Dr. Sa uel P. Sadtler was the first board pr dent, from 1919 to 1923. Then came William C. Stoever, the Hon. E. F. Eil Daniel F. Yost, Dr. S. W. Herman, J. Henry Harms, Judge Hiram Kel the Hon. H. Paul Rhoads. Current pr dent of the board is Mr. Carl Weber, f Canadian to hold this office and seventh layman. Only two of his pr ecessors were clergymen.

Building problems have been a concern of the Board of Publication si 1918. As soon as a building was erect the expanding work placed a strain its facilities. Currently the board is o again seeking a new location where m adequate facilities can be provided.

In 1923 the members of the bo thought they were solving their proble for a long time when they dared to bu a $670,000 structure. ULCA Presid Frederick H. Knubel laid the cornerst at an impressive ceremony on Jan. 31 that year for the biggest building ent prise any ULC agency had attempt Most of the money was on hand—a to of $585,000 had been realized from sale of the old properties. The new bui ing was the "last word"—or so th thought. It had a spacious bookstore the ground floor. The board reported the 1924 ULCA convention that it h been constructed especially strong so presses could go on the fourth floor.

CORNERSTONE LAYING IN 1923

4 Pres. Dr. Frederick H. Knubel (with book) officiated here and at dedication

e illusion didn't last long. When resses roared on the fourth floor, the nd sixth floors trembled. Windows d in the sixth floor office of the lit- manager, Dr. William L. Hunton. 1930 that problem was solved— at least temporarily—as a $184,000 ng plant was completed in West delphia at 50th Street and Lancaster ue. Here, on the first and second are located the huge presses, like otary that dashes off 160,000 copies IE LUTHERAN each week in about urs of press time.

ier real estate operations also en- the interest of the board. Property icago was purchased for use of the go branch and other ULCA agen- The sum of $200,000 was advanced e ULCA itself for the first church at 39 East 35th Street in New City. Later other funds were made ble for the purchase of the present Lutheran Church House at 37th Street and Madison Avenue.

BUT THE BOARD'S main concern was not real estate or machinery—it was service to the church through Christian literature and the like. Books kept coming off the press with regularity. In 1918 there was Dr. H. E. Jacobs' *Lincoln's Gettysburg World Message.* A milestone was reached in 1935 when Dr. H. E. Alleman's *New Testament Commentary* appeared even though there were those in the church who felt it was "too modern." Over the years dozens of volumes of great importance and wide sale have appeared. Some were major contributions to American literature, like the *Journals of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg.* Others were for Christian family reading, like the best-selling novel *Ten Thousand Tom Toms,* by Jens Larsen. Some were helps for church leaders, like Dr. Ralph

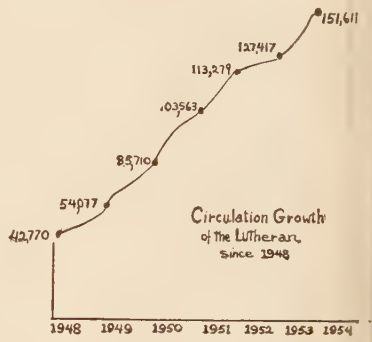
Heim's *Leading a Sunday Church School.*

The increased market and growing support made possible some unique ventures. The widely acclaimed *Weekday Church School Series,* recently published, represented an investment of about $200,000 before a single copy was sold. The new and soon-to-be-published Common Service Book and hymnal will dwarf this figure. Plans are now underway for the appearance in 1957 of the first volumes of a 30-volume set of the works of Martin Luther, newly translated into English.

Dr. Hunton was head of the board's literary enterprises from 1918 until 1930. He was succeeded as book editor by Dr. Paul Z. Strodach, who served until his retirement in 1946. In 1940, another book editor was added in the person of Dr. G. Elson Ruff. When the 1944 ULCA convention elected Dr. Ruff to the editorship of The Lutheran, the Board of Publication by special action was permitted to retain him also as editor-in-chief for its activities, a post he still holds.

One of Dr. Ruff's first assignments for the board was the development of the Sunday bulletin service, now widely used throughout the ULCA. Inaugurated in 1940, the bulletin service gained rapidly until 250,000 copies were distributed weekly by 1943. Frozen at this figure for three years because of the wartime paper shortage, the bulletins began to climb in circulation again in 1946. They now reach 560,000 people each week, with some holiday issues (Easter, Christmas) climbing well above the million mark.

Another concern of the Board of Publication has been the circulation and promotion of The Lutheran. Although started as a weekly in 1861, The Lutheran includes the old *Lutheran Observer,* which means that a weekly Lutheran church paper has made its appearance in unbroken succession since 1831 —124 years. But after the 1918 mer the weekly church paper lagged, perh because there wasn't as much controv to stir interest. Circulation was 34 in 1921. The depression of 1933 cut to 18,000. By 1944 the circulation climbed back to 29,600.



How "The Lutheran" grew

With the editorship of Dr. Ruff, promotional methods were begun by Walker and his aides. Through sp subscription rates, congregational paigns, plus improved content and mat, The Lutheran began a specta climb. In January 1949, the boar ported circulation at an all-time hig 61,891. Fifteen months later it 85,300. The 100,000-mark was pa with the issue of March 28, 1951 May of 1954, the board could repor number of subscribers at 150,000. current figure is close to 160,000.

Something new came into the E of Publication's report to the 1936 vention. "Planned strictly for serv there would be an Ecclesiastical G Department, the report said. It w deal in altar and communion ware, ments, altar linens, paraments, anc like. The board had never made a sm move. Trend toward better litu practices and the church-building

e postwar years have made this de-
nent extremely busy and financially
uctive.

ss spectacular but equally impor-
was the establishment of an "Audio-
al Aids Department" in 1940. After
war the churches will increase tre-
dously their use of such equipment,
oard's report told the church. Their
hecy has been borne out.

ie branch store program really got
rway in 1946 when Baltimore and
York were added to those already
eration at Chicago, Pittsburgh, and
mbia, S. C. Later came a Canadian
at Kitchener, Ontario, and others
s Angeles, Des Moines, Austin, and
recently at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Map of branch store locations

try into the field of radio came in
when "Church World News" was
for the first time from a Camden,
., station as an advertising experi-
for the Philadelphia store. Imme-
acceptance made the program ex-
into South Carolina and Iowa sta-
, gained several national awards.
newscaster Richard T. Sutcliffe left
oard's employ in 1954 to join the
of the new ULCA Department of
., Radio and Television, the new
am was made available to new
. It is now heard weekly over about

MINISTRY OF CHRISTIAN TRACTS
Board's work covers wide field

80 stations. The Board of Publication continues to sponsor it in several cities.

Operation of radio and television stations is one of many powers granted to the Board of Publication under its charter. It can also publish newspapers, produce motion picture films, manufacture and deal in all kinds of stationery and printed material, plus a host of other more normal activities.

Its far-flung work includes not only books and periodicals, but devotional literature and tracts, Spanish publications for the growing church south of the border, a wandering salesroom known as the "Muhlenberg Traveler," providing suitable black suits for pastors and white cottas for choristers. As one of its reports stated, it can take "some satisfaction in the things that have been done" but it still recognizes its great and growing "responsibility for the as yet unreached and untouched fields of service to the church which are to be covered by its operations."

Some of these it hopes to reach in its second 100 years.

BIGGEST SALE OF ANY LUTHERAN PUBLICATION HOUSE BOOK WAS

MILLION COPIES — FOR DR. WEIGLE'S "THE PUPIL AND THE TEACH

LUTHERANS PUBLISHED A BEST SELLE

By LUTHER A. WEIGLE

Invitation from Publication Society led to writing book whose wide acceptance furthered a notable car

THE SUMMER OF 1909 was one of significant beginnings for me. I was married to the young woman who has ever since blessed my life. I delivered a course of lectures—my first—at the Lutheran Summer Assembly. And I began writing my first book.

From 1905 to 1916 I was professor of philosophy at Carleton College, and for five years of this period dean of the college. Carleton was an institution of about three hundred students, based upon the best New England tradition, and I shared in the early stages of the remarkable development which it has experienced under President Cowling.

In addition to my major field of philosophy, I taught psychology, until the growth of the work led to the employment of a second teacher, to whom this was committed. I started a department of education, which in due time was also handed over to someone else. I helped to train and place about four hundred graduates of Carleton as high school teachers; and in 1913 I was president of the Minnesota Educational Association.

IN 1909 the Sunday School Literature Committee of the Lutheran Publication Society projected a new series of teacher-training handbooks, to consist of four volumes entitled *The Book and the Message, The Pupil and the Teacher, The School and the Church,* and *The Lutheran Church and Child-Nurture.* aim of the series was stated as "to nish the teachers and officers of our day schools with a working knowl of the Bible as a book and as the mes of God to men; of the personality of pupils, and the principles and meth to be applied in teaching them; of organization, aim and work of the day school, and of our Lutheran v of the child's relation to the church."

The first of these volumes, by Herbert C. Alleman and Dr. W. H. bar, was published in 1910; the sec by myself, in February 1911; and fourth, by Dr. Arthur H. Smith, late the same year. The third volume wa have been written by Dr. Charles Albert, former president of the Ger Synod, and for nineteen years lite editor of the Society, but his death January 1912 prevented its complet

These books were published in he paper covers at "35 cents net a copy, p paid; $3.50 net a dozen, postage or press charges prepaid," and in subs tial cloth binding at 50 cents each $5.00 a dozen, also prepaid. Book T THE PUPIL AND THE TEACHER, tained 217 pages and about 110, words.

THE VOLUME ASSIGNED to me cov the psychology and principles of te ing, which are on the whole commo

he author of this article and of the best-ng "The Pupil and the Teacher" is a grad-e of Gettysburg Seminary and was a cheran pastor in his early ministry. In re-t years Dr. Weigle has been chairman the committee which prepared the Re-d Standard Version of the Bible. From 8 to 1949 he was dean of Yale Univer-'s Divinity School, is now dean emeritus.

kind. The distinctive doctrines and es of the Lutheran church were ly set forth in the other volumes. cially in Book Four. It is true, as non-Lutheran reviewer noted, that I ed Martin Luther as an educational ority, and that I held to be valid the ism and church-membership of chil-, catechetical instruction, and the irmation class. But I did not under-to discuss the differences between Lutheran and other churches, and strictly to my assignment.

he result was that the book was favorably reviewed and began to be used beyond as well as within the Lutheran fold. Then the Board of the Publication Society did a gracious thing. Their invitation had stated that I would be paid one hundred dollars for the manuscript, and that had been done. But when the book began to sell in unexpected numbers, the board decided to pay me a royalty of one cent a copy above the first four thousand. That was welcome news, especially as the action was entirely at the board's initiative.

In 1917, at the invitation of a committee backed by the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations and the International Sunday School Association, I made an abridgment of the book, which was published as the first and second units—THE PUPIL and THE TEACHER—of a new Standard Teacher Training Course. The Lutheran Publication Society published these two units also, and practically all of the denominations co-operating in the Sunday School Council took imprint editions.

THESE ABRIDGMENTS did not displace the original book, however, which continued to be widely used. It was published for the general book trade by the George H. Doran Company, New York, and by Hodder and Stoughton, London. It was translated by missionaries into Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, and Spanish. I have had the pleasant experience of being warmly welcomed in China, Japan, and Latin America because my book had preceded me.

In 1928 it became necessary to make new plates. Officers of the Board asked if I would revise the book. But I had just been chosen dean of the Yale University Divinity School, and new duties made this impossible. I did find time however, to add to each chapter new suggestions for investigation, report, and

discussion, and up-to-date bibliographies. With these it continued in service until it was let go out of print during the second world war. In all, for the full book and the abridgment, the royalties I received indicated a total sale of almost a million copies.

I am profoundly grateful to the Lutheran Publication Society for invitin me to write this book. It has brought friends in every denomination. It led my call to Yale University in 1916 Horace Bushnell Professor of Christ Nurture, and from the acceptance of t call has followed naturally whatever e I have been able to do.

Church Libraries Are Coming Back

By ROBERT H. THURAU

New interest in good reading matter is evident in ma churches, reviving the "Sunday school library" of

THE FADED-BLUE DOCUMENT about the early years of our congregation included a paragraph describing the room of our educational building that was used as a library and reading room. Dated 1911, it said that the "Pfaff Library consists of 250 volumes. Additions to the same are being made constantly. As it is desirable to increase the efficiency of the Library, other gifts and contributions for the same are earnestly solicited."

A few years ago, frankly recognizing the changes that have taken place since 1911 (such as the Kittanning Free Library a half block from the church), we disposed of most of the books for a handful of religious volumes. Now, interestingly enough, we are starting all over again to build up a library—but strictly a religious library—that is meant to make its contribution to the total educational program of our church.

In many churches today a library is once again coming into its own. Behind this trend history has an interesting st to tell.

IN THE EARLY DAYS, at least in the ginning, libraries apparently consis solely of religious works. Teachers w to use the library in their "longing thinking after Divine knowledge," cording to an 1862 issue of *The Luthe Observer*. And, as far as the child were concerned, the library was seen one way to preserve the holiness of Sabbath. The 1857 minutes of the W Pennsylvania Synod mentioned this in 1860 *The Lutheran Sunday Sch Herald* pointed out that "it should be membered that the library-books largely read on the holy Sabbath."

Being able to take a book from Sunday school library apparently me much to the children (even though i school at Hanover the "scholars, a returning the books, are examined their teachers, to ascertain whether t have been read by them . . ."). Zi Church in Cobleskill, N. Y., repor it had no children "who would not m

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The Rev. Mr. Thurau is pastor of St. John's Church, Kittanning, Penna.

c forego . . . amusement . . . than
absent and forfeit . . . drawing a
ay school book." The eagerness of
hildren to secure a book is described
e history of First Church, Carlisle:
books were carried around and de-
d by two ladies . . . When the
ling Library commenced to move
the corner of the room where the
s were kept, a general air of ex-
ncy prevailed among the children.
Harriet's capacious arms fairly
d with books . . ."

IE LARGER LIBRARIES had as many as
volumes, some in German and some
nglish. In June 1857 First Church,
urgh, reorganized its library and
books were purchased at a cost of
.08. Through *The Lutheran Ob-
r* in 1853, the Massachusetts Sab-
School Society advertised five stand-
ibrary sets:

he Infant's Library, 40 vols. Price $5.
he Sabbath School Library, 100 vols.
$10.
he Family Library, 25 vols. $10.
he Children's Library, 100 vols. $18.
he Youth's Library, 170 vols. $36.

ow did Sunday schools finance the
of these libraries? It was a common
tice to take a subscription from
ng church members for the library.
ome cases an offering was received.
etimes individuals or organizations
ributed a number of volumes. Often
American Sunday School Union as-
d needy parishes. In 1844 a man by
name of A. Height wrote to this
on and told how his Sunday school
ry had been stolen, whereupon that
evolent society" made a donation of
olumes of its books.

hen there were always contributions
oney and books from other churches.
1860, at a meeting of the Miami
od, Pastor Hinderer of Troy stated
he needed aid to increase his library and "ten dollars were at once handed to him by different brethren of synod." In First Church, Pittsburgh, the teachers themselves made weekly contributions to repair books "defaced by rough treatment and bad bindings." In one case, as reported by *The Lutheran Observer* in 1862, some twenty-five members of Company C, 45th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, assisted the library at Allensville, Pa.

Libraries in those days apparently consisted in the main of religious works. According to the October 1829 issue of *The Lutheran Intelligencer,* the Sunday school at Hagerstown, Md., "had about 200 volumes, composed of religious works exclusively." But not all libraries could report this. The Sunday school at Hanover, Pa., reported in 1830 that its library "consisted of memoirs, together with a number of cheap books, selected by our president."

It was only natural that objections were soon raised against the non-religious character of some of the books. In 1836 the Hartwick Synod urged that the books "generally be of a religious character. Religious tracts, especially those of a narrative kind, will be read with interest and profit." In 1861 and 1862 *The Lutheran Observer* campaigned for the elimination of non-religious books. "Let anyone examine a Sabbath School library," one article challenged, "and he will be amazed to find so many

of the books, the veriest trash, and positively injurious to those who read them." Various other periodicals urged the ministers and the teachers to select the books for the library and for the pupils.

With the development of denominational Sunday schools, with the decline of the American Sunday School Union (which had been a strong advocate of libraries), and with the availability of more and more books through public schools and community facilities, the initial enthusiasm for Sunday school libraries began to diminish, and eventually faded out altogether.

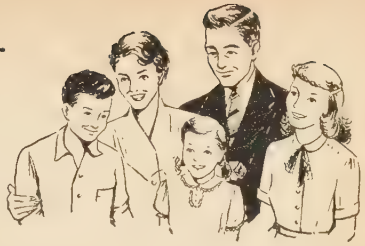
BUT TODAY INTEREST in a church library—strictly a religious library—is beginning to quicken again. Sunday school teachers are eager to have material available to which they can refer their scholars for further information, or from which they can aid their own lesson preparation. Church councilmen, members of altar guilds, missionary societies and other church workers want helpful guidance on a variety of topics. Where can it be found? In many cases the church itself now provides the reso material through the facilities of its library.

Circulating libraries open to the of all members of the congregation ar be found in an increasing numbe churches. Some of these are provi for through the budgets of churches schools. Others depend on the contr tions of members, or may even as small fee, as do commercial lending braries. Recognizing the need and growing interest, the United Luthe Publication House provides selected of material for such libraries. At sev seasons of the year, the ULPH also fers "book corners" in which memb of congregations can obtain for the selves books especially useful in t work or suitable for home devotions family reading.

Churches are finding that one way combat the flood of trashy literature newsstands is to provide for people he ful, constructive, and easily access reading material.

BOOK STORE AT 42 NORTH NINTH STREET IN PHILADELPHIA

Publication Board occupied these quarters from 1859 to the close of the centur Property cost $10,500, was sold after forty years for $18,500



PLEASANT AFTERNOON

I HAD PROMISED the "girls" down the et I'd drop in at the spring bazaar he Episcopal church, but I couldn't feeling a little guilty about it. The rch lawn looked very gay with its ths and umbrellas making spots of r against the grey of the beautiful e Gothic church.

here was a special sort of excitement he air. You couldn't exactly hear ds playing, but you expected them to t forth any minute. Perhaps it was hubbub of voices, mostly female, ch gave that impression.

DAN HAD LAUGHED when I told him of scruples. "So our own church goes for scriptural giving. That doesn't n we have to be the conscience of y church in town, does it? That's way to make ourselves into a prize ch of Pharisees, seems to me. Just a good look, though, at the people o are running the thing, and you'll be l you belong to a church where the ncil won't allow you to knock your- out trying to sell some item for as ch as you paid for the material before knocked yourself out making it."

That's what it amounts to, isn't it?" Except for the things that are sheer way robbery, like those handkerchief s where no one in his right mind ld put a handkerchief. But it's their kout. Not ours. Go ahead and make r friends feel good that you came. l bring us a strawberry chiffon pie for per."

From the congested parking I figured there would be a record "take" for the church. I pulled into the middle of the parking lot and waited for a car at the end of the row to pull out. Sitting there, I remembered the old buildings that had been torn down to make this gravel-covered enclosure. When people built churches forty or fifty years ago, no one gave a thought to parking space unless they had a large rural membership that needed space and shelter for the horses. Gives you a sort of creepy feeling to be living in the midst of change—but exciting, too.

MY FRIENDS UP ahead slipped out and I swung into their spot, switched off the ignition and locked the car. Stepping along briskly, I caught up with Mrs. Charles Sandringham McIvor just going through the gate in the grey stone wall. "Hi!" I greeted her. "Look who's here!"

"Connie! I hoped I'd find someone I knew. My neighbors asked me to come, so I thought I'd drop in."

"There seems to be something for everyone here. Look at those rose bushes. They make me wish I'd brought Dan."

"You have quite a garden, haven't you?"

"Not really as lovely as yours. We go in for vegetables in a big way, of course."

"Yes, with a growing family like yours, I should think you could use them."

"Funny thing is, Dan and I rave about the wonderful garden stuff and the children prefer almost anything else. They'd rather have things out of cans from the store than the things I put up."

"Isn't that human nature? We are always wanting something different from what we have, even if the other thing is no better. Change, change, change. But I mustn't talk like that. It shows my age."

THERE JUST ISN'T any answer to a remark like that, so I was glad the friends who invited me were hailing us. They were in charge of a "fish pond" for the children and doing a record business. "If we can just keep the fights from becoming lethal! No one's satisfied with the prize he fishes out. They keep trading and then someone gets mad, and wow!"

The pastry and dessert table had been set up inside the parish hall. Fancy work and children's wear tables were nearby. "Look," said Mrs. McIvor, "isn't that Mrs. Schmidt?"

Mrs. Schmidt came toward us proudly bearing her purchase. "I'm beginning to think there are more Lutherans than Episcopalians here," she boomed, laughing that contagious laugh of hers. "I must show you what I just got for Vaiya. Here, Connie, hold my pocketbook while I untie this string. There! Isn't that the cutest ruffled petticoat you ever did see? And so nicely made. I couldn't resist it."

IT WAS LOVELY. I oh'd and ah'd and Mrs. McIvor said, "It's beautiful! Think of the amount of time it must have taken to do all that tucking! But for whom did you say you were buying it?"

"For Vaiya. Our little DP girl. Oh, not really ours, of course, but Mr. Schmidt and I have sponsored the parents. Connie knows her because she's in Pete's class in school."

"She's a regular little mother. Pete has more energy than self-control at the present time and I gather she is often a restraining influence."

Mrs. McIvor looked puzzled. "How did you happy to sponsor a family? I knew people did that, but—" she paused in embarrassment. It was clear she been about to say "but I thought were wealthy people, not ordinary of moderate means like the Schmidts.

AGAIN THAT JOLLY LAUGH of Schmidt's boomed forth. Several wo turned to see what was going on, turned away politely. "I suppose mean, how could we afford it? Well, husband needed to take on a new ma the store and we got to thinking, not someone who wants to come to country? So all we had to do was a paper agreeing to help him find a and housing."

"But don't you have to agree that shall not become a charge on the st Isn't that taking a chance when you d know them?"

"You agree to *try* to prevent them coming a charge on the state. And as not knowing them, you should see screening that goes on! If they exami my past and my health that carefu maybe I'd be the one couldn't get in!"

WHILE THIS was all new to Mrs. Ivor, I had heard it before and I think I saw a strawberry pie such as I requested. "Excuse me," I said, "I something I want."

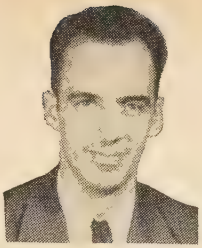
I was returning, pie in hand, whe woman accosted me near the handk chief table. "Aren't you Mrs. Mel from the Lutheran church? I'm presid of the W.S.C.S. at the Methodist chu I wonder if it's too late to add five to reservations for the May fellows luncheon?"

I almost fell on her neck. "We're lighted to take more reservations," I sured her. "It seems vacation sch conferences have begun and any num of people have conflicts."

"Then I'm very glad I came this af noon. You know we don't—"

"I know. But I'm certainly glad, to

CHRISTIAN CTIONARY



HILIP R. HOH

"GOD" (I)

WOULD BE presumptuous to try to ie "God" and we shall not presume o so. God is far too extensive for us ompass Him in with definitions. In- I we shall examine some of the pre- nt conceptions concerning God.

Your God Is Too Small," one author d his book. That statement could ly be made to any person, even to the t discerning and imaginative Chris- God is far greater than any of us possibly realize. We recognize this aying that He is all-knowing (omnis- t), all-powerful (omnipotent), all- ading (omnipresent), and all-good y).

od is the standard by which Chris- s compare right, good, love. To us l is perfection, so nothing but God be perfect.

ost attempted definitions of God v out of a philosophical approach to l, usually through a rational process, nitions reached through thinking. But intellect is a limited tool, and will r discern God so fully as will per- al service and dedication. What Albert weitzer said of Jesus at the end of his k (*The Quest of the Historical Jesus*) qually true of God:

Ie comes to us as One unknown, with- ut a name, as of old by the lakeside Ie came to those who knew Him not. Ie speaks to us the same word: "Fol- ow thou me!" and sets us to the tasks e has to fulfill for our time. He com- mands. And to those who obey Him, whether they be wise or simple, He will reveal Himself in the toils, the conflicts, the sufferings which they shall pass through in His fellowship; and as an ineffable mystery, they shall learn in their own experience who He is."

EXTRA-CHRISTIAN LOGIC, such as the philosopher Plato's, has shown some insight into the nature of God. He has been called the "First Cause" or "Prime Mover" of the universe. Spinoza, another philosopher, tried to prove the existence of God by inductive mathematics. Thomas Aquinas' proofs of God are stimulating intellectually—but all such thinking, even by Christian theologians, cannot touch the actual nature of God nor can He logically be proven.

Christians realize that in the last analysis God must reveal himself to man through His Word, in whatever forms He chooses to use to convey His nature to us: personal through the Holy Spirit, historic through Jesus the Christ, creative and sustaining through His fatherhood of the universe and man.

"He that hath seen me hath seen the Father," said Jesus, indicating the most vivid approach we know. "The Comforter (Holy Spirit) shall lead you into all truth," promised Jesus, indicating another vital approach. In fact, all three Trinitarian approaches are necessary for a complete understanding.

PEOPLE WHO CONSIDER all religions to be about equal forget that the chief purpose of a religion is to present as accurate and complete a picture of God as is possible. Doubtless most peoples have had some conception of a superhuman Being. The Americans Indians spoke of the "Manitou" or the "Great Spirit." One aboriginal tribe, influenced by the way the type is set up in some Bibles, call God the "Big Name!"

Greeks and Romans had their galaxies of gods, mostly magnified aspects of human nature. Christian Science states that "God is Mind." Unitarians believe God to be non-trinitarian. And so on.

Although most peoples have some idea of God, most of their religions contain only partial truth or confuse truth and error. Many emphasize one fact out of proportion to the total presentation, thus pushing truth into error. Sometimes these degrees of emphasis account for the splits even within Christianity. An oversimplified example would be the emphasis of Calvinism on the judgment and law of God, as opposed to the Lutheran emphasis on the grace of God. And both faiths are convinced they are seeing God in the right proportions of law and grace.

WE ALSO NOTE that the followers of one religion, even though it may contain much error, *may* live as good lives as those of the Christians, if we judge th by their visible fruits. Some Jews, example, live exemplary lives, placi many Christians in the shade. While t reflects on the Christians who are not l ing up to the standards their religion s for them, it is beside the point as a det mining factor about the value of the t religions themselves.

It is the accuracy of the conception God that matters. We who are Luther should be Lutherans because we belie our faith's conception of God is the m accurate available.

Our prime task as human beings is serve and worship God. To do this be we must know Him and ascertain H wishes correctly. "God must be wo shiped in spirit and in *truth*." The fi great commandment cannot be follow effectively unless we are able to see G as He is. Only then can we honestly h low His Name.

✠

THE DEVASTATING EFFECT of the destruction of faith is seen today in countries where "security" is sought by espionage and secret police. The whole morale of the nation becomes rotten with suspicion.
—A. VICTOR MURRAY in *Education into Religion* (Harper)

✠

PERSONAL PROBLEM CLINIC

By EARL S. RUDISILL

Stealing

QUESTION: A friend of mine is greatly concerned about her twelve-year-old son's lying and stealing. She and his stepfath have talked to him and punished him, b with no apparent results. The mothe original home was very unpleasant. H father was an alcoholic, and she marri at 13 in hope that she might have a ha pier life. This did not work out, since h husband turned out to be a thief who h spent most of his life in jail.

Johnny was born when the mother w 16. When he was two months old, t father deserted them. The mother had go to work to support herself and t

Now she feels that she had to t the little fellow when he should had her care. She also thinks that oy may have inherited his father's She has now been happily married x years, and she and her husband established a splendid home. His ther treats Johnny as his own son.

REPLY: Stealing and lying are not ays traceable to actual need of the ns involved or concern over the facts ified. Often it is some other need condition that prompts them. Some- es boys and girls from "good nes" engage in both activities, even ugh they "have everything."

Furthermore, moral, or immoral, its are not inherited. But poor in- ectual capacities and unfortunate nperaments may be inherited, and her may become a source of trouble. h basic weaknesses may lie back of ious types of delinquency, including sification or theft.

Punishment may do something to- rd preventing further offences, but lso may not. Is avoidance of pun- ment a sufficient motivation for de- opment of honesty and truth-telling? may bring about the very opposite, ause above all else the offender may nt attention, and punishment gives it even though in a most unpleasant ase.

Numerous life situations are known have prompted untruth and theft. gh on the list stand three: 1) Experi- es in the past which at the time in- d taking of things or misrepresent- facts—experiences now forgotten, ile the disposition survives, along h the habit which was developed.

2) Failure to receive sufficient at- tion at home or in school. Everyone ves some form of attention, and if does not receive it—even though the sense of need be vague—he makes a bid for some other form of recognition.

3) A desire to get revenge for any kind of treatment which seems unfair. Such acts may not be understood by the youngster, but the inclination to act in such ways is very strong—easier to carry out than to control.

The immediate need, then, is to find out what fact or situation lies back of the child's behavior. Once it is discovered, remedial action may be taken. If a hidden (repressed) memory is the source of trouble, it should be brought out into the light for the child to see it for what it is. A simple explanation may be given to the effect that he is now free from that condition and far removed from it, that he may now freely behave in another way.

If he is not receiving a healthful degree of attention or has a desire to get revenge, the conditions responsible for such irritations should be removed. The home conditions and the manner of the parents should be revised so as to eliminate the negative motivation and to replace it with a friendly, democratic home life.

Jealousy?

QUESTION: Is jealousy a natural accompaniment of romantic love?

REPLY: A certain tendency to be jealous is probably present in practically all cases of love for a member of the opposite sex, for love involves a desire to possess the loved person. But such possessiveness is also a matter of relative maturity. The more immature one is, the greater is the likelihood of his being very jealous. The more mature he is, the more understanding, fair-minded, and generous he is likely to be.

HONORARY CITIZENSHIP of Jackson, Miss., was bestowed on Dr. Franklin Clark Fry at r visit at which ULC president met with Mississippi Synod executive committee. Presentatio made by Mayor Allen Thompson. Present were (from left) city commissioner D. L. Luckey tryman of Trinity Church, Trinity's Pastor Wade H. Koons, commissioner Chalmers Alexe

CENTRAL STATES

Full-Time Service to Church Is Challenge for Young Men

By PAUL WIEGMAN

OMAHA, NEBR. — Efforts to encourage young men to prepare for the ministry are being made this spring throughout Central States Synod. Central Seminary President E. Bryan Keisler spent a Sunday at First-St. Paul's Church, Hastings, Nebr., to talk with high school youth about full-time service to the church. In co-operation with Central Seminary, the Central States Luther League sponsored a Christian Vocation Conference in Fremont April 22-24.

The Central States Synod's first convention will be held in Omaha May 10-12. Host to the delegates will be Kountze Memorial Church, first Lutheran church to be organized west of the Missouri River. The church will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 1958. ULC representative at the convention will be Dr. Henry Endress, ULC stewardship secretary.

Over 300 attended a briefing in preparation of the Lutheran Evangelism Mission held in the Omaha area May 1-5. The meeting was in Grace Church, Omaha, under the guidance of E. Dale Click, associate dir of evangelism on the Board of Social sions, and Central Committee Chai Gustav K. Huf.

Construction of a new church fo Paul's, Wichita, Kan., is expected to in late summer. Over $350,000 is avai for the building, Pastor George M. Ba ports. The church will accommodate in the nave, have 18 classrooms, office s assembly rooms and parish hall.

AMONG THE CONGREGATIONS: Sa Church, Dakota City, Nebr., dedicate organ in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Beermann . . . The building fund of Church, Nebraska City, started on Sunday 1954, amounts to date to $30,9 payment of three-year pledges . . . The Brotherhood of First English Ch Omaha, had a charter membership o . . . Luther Leaguers at St. Luke's, Eme Nebr., started the church's movie proj fund with a $100 contribution.

Winner of this year's "Best Citize Dakota County" award was Earl Berg 47-year-old South Sioux City Boy S leader and member of First Church. "Best Citizen" award goes annually to man or woman who won distinction thr service to others. Mr. Berggren has cubmaster of First Church since 1945.

BEAN

od Reports Increases Members, Stewardship

By KENNETH FERGUSON

RTO RICO—The Caribbean Synod has sed its membership and expanded its dship, Synodical Statistician Gerald se reports. But Sunday school enroll- has dropped. The report will be re- d by the synodical convention, fourth synod's history, scheduled to meet on Church, Bayamon, Puerto Rico, 29-31. ULC Secretary F. Eppling tz will be representative of the United an Church.

oldest church building in the Virgin s, Holy Trinity Church, Frederiksted, roix, Virgin Islands, was rededicated furnished recently. The pastor, Gerald ise, Synod President Eduardo Roig, r. William G. Arbaugh of the Board erican Missions staff took part in the e.

ew parish hall was dedicated by Zion egation, Bayamon, Puerto Rico, on 17. Zion's pastor, Cesar Cotto, and Roig participated in the service. Zion h, a mission congregation, has borne or part of the cost of the building.

THER LEAGUERS held their annual con- n Feb. 22 at St. Paul's Church, San Pastor Arthur O. F. Bauer, associate ary on the staff of the Luther League of America, attended as the League's representative.

Miss Pauline Ziegler, R.N., former missionary to Liberia, is the new matron of the Queen Louise Home for Children, Frederiksted. She replaced Mrs. Helena Minneman who had been in charge of the Home since Sister Florence Bechtold left the island.

Miss Frieda Hoh, missionary to Puerto Rico, was honored on her 30th anniversary with a special service and luncheon in San Juan on March 2.

Elected as secretary of the Council of Churches of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, was George E. Handley, student assistant pastor of St. Thomas Lutheran Church.

MONTANA-NORTH DAKOTA

Synod Wants More Pastors

By ROBERT A. BARTELS

BILLINGS, MONT.—Enlistment of more students for the ministry was encouraged in

SYLVANIA EASTER SEAL GIRL for 1955 ma Jean Derr, member of Grace Church , Sunbury, Pa. She was selected by Penn- ia Society for Crippled Children to lead ive for sale of Easter seals, proceeds of go to crippled children fund. Poster girl e seen on TV shows and magazine covers. irst official act was to give Governor ie M. Leader first set of Easter seals. led since birth, 9-year-old Norma is in d grade, makes good progress in learning o walk with aid of crutches and braces.

MONTANA-NORTH DAKOTA . . .

the Northwest on April 24. The day was designated in the synod as "Good Shepherd Sunday" (Gospel for the second Sunday after Easter, "I am the good shepherd . . .").

To call attention to the special appeal for men, an exchange of pulpits was arranged, so many congregations had guest preachers for the day. In North Dakota and Montana, where United Lutheran congregations are few and far apart, this meant hundreds of miles of travel for some pastors. Two professors from Northwestern Seminary in Minneapolis aided the appeal. Dr. Paul H. Roth spoke at Redeemer Church, Livingston, Mont., and Dr. James J. Raun at Mt. Olivet Church, Minot, N. D.

When the Northwest Synod meets this month in Billings, convention delegates will hear that two more mission congregations are to be started in the synod's Western Conference. Karl Schmidt, Northwestern Seminary senior, has accepted the call to begin work in Missoula, Mont., June 15. A field in Kalispell, Mont., will be entered this summer.

MEMBERS of Montana congregations plowed through heavy snow on Palm Sunday to attend services in their churches. A freakish blizzard roared out of the Northeast and cut a 100-mile-wide swath through central Montana and northern Wyoming. A depth of 42.3 inches of snow fell in the Billings area in 60 hours, but clear skies and warm weather did away with most of the snow by Good Friday. Holy Week services were held as scheduled. The snow was a valuable present to farmers and ranchers whose land was dry after a mild winter.

ULC LAYMEN in southern Montana who are interested in the stewardship pro of the church but couldn't afford to the Lutheran Laymen's Movement will an opportunity to take part in stewar promotion as members of a local lay group.

Laymen of Bethlehem Church, Bi plan to invite men of the Livingston an lumbus churches to join in a "Yellow Valley Lutheran Laymen's Moven Three congregations involved, First E and Bethlehem, Billings, and St. James lumbus, rank among the top 25 a Northwest Synod churches in per giving to benevolences.

Two Northwest Synod pastors were e officers of the board directing the Lut Welfare program in Montana: Pastor P. Shannon of First Church, Billings elected president; Pastor Ralph C. San of St. James' Church, Columbus, secr

The Rev. Lloyd W. Zaudtke was ins as pastor of St. Mark's Church, F N. D., on April 17 by Dr. George B. Creary, stewardship secretary of the N west Synod.

MICHIGAN

Development of New Missio Proceeds According to Plans

By CLYDE G. STEELE

DETROIT—The spotlight in Michiga on home missions. The synod's second sion this year was organized on Palm day at Livonia, near Detroit. The Christ the King Church was formed 146 confirmed and 262 baptized mem More than 300 attended the organizat service.

The Rev. Kenneth D. Larkin, missio veloper, began work in the new comm last fall, holding the first service in No ber. Services have been held in W School, but the site for the future ch has already been purchased. Other mi organizations scheduled for this year Garden City in October and Benton Ha in December.

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1956 five mission fields have already urveyed and men called for each field. Ronald Fuller, senior from Chicago ary, has accepted the call to develop eld at Adrian. Mr. Alfred Buehner, at Hamma, will work in Northwest it. Mr. Frank Starkey, senior at na, will organize the area in Southwest Rapids. Mr. Robert West, of Chi- Seminary, has been called as developer t. Clair Shores. The Rev. Carl F. ider, formerly of Hope Church, Dear- has already begun work in Saginaw. od Shepherd, Detroit's interracial mis- rganized last June, called mission de- r Richard I. Knudsen as its first pas- The congregation has purchased a par- e and obtained lots in the area for the on of a church.

Two anniversaries will be observed when Michigan Synod convenes for its annual eting May 9-11 in Christ Church, De- it: It will be the synod's 100th anniver- y and Christ Church's 50th. Dr. F. oling Reinartz will be ULC representa- e at the convention.

Donald E. Safford of Mount Airy ary is serving for one year as vicar at y Church, Kalamazoo, Dr. Victor R. pastor . . . The Rev. Clyde G. Steele, Church, Detroit, was one of the rs during Holy Week at noonday es in Detroit broadcast over WWJ. Rev. William Diehl began work at of Peace Church, Detroit, on Apr. 15. ormation Church, Detroit, Dr. Calvin ckles pastor, held mortgage-burning es for the $90,000 parish building and arsonage. The parish building was d in 1949 in memory of six men of ngregation who gave their lives in War II.

Another drive to legalize bingo in Mich- n has been started in Lansing. The go proposal, strongly opposed by church ups in the November elections, was de- ted by a narrow margin. The pro-bingo es are endeavoring through initiatory itions to place the proposal on the ballot in next year.

ity Church, Grand Rapids, Richard

LUTHERAN ORGANIST-CHOIRMASTER desires change to large Lutheran church from other denomination. Excellent background, education, experience with multiple choirs, festival director and recitalist. Write Box 19, The Lutheran.

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MICHIGAN . . .

W. Albert pastor, dedicated stained-l chapel windows on Feb. 27. Twelve of windows present the life of Christ; two s bolize music and the Reformation. Ralph J. White, former pastor, gave address and conducted the service.

Synod President Frank P. Madsen been appointed general chairman of FEPC Co-ordinating Committee in the S of Michigan.

NEW JERSEY

Pastors and Laymen Will Gat In Synod-wide Retreat in Jun

By RALPH I. SHOCKEY

TRENTON—A synod-wide retreat for tors and laymen will be held at Atone Church, Asbury Park, June 3-4. Pur is to provide spiritual enrichment to pastors and lay leaders. A two-day gram has been planned by the evange committee under the direction of the Martin R. Lehfeldt.

An annual $300 contribution to the port of the Rev. Theodore E. A. Leiden assigned to the mission field in Liberia. been voted by Church of the Saviour, T ton. Pastor Leidenfrost is completing preparation for mission service in the nedy School of Missions, and will sail the new post in July.

Planting a young dogwood tree bet parsonage and church at St. Luke's in Collingswood was a new experience Sunday school pupils on Easter. The pr was intended to remind the children o creative power of God—what it mea contribute to the church (they saved pennies to pay for the tree)—and ot importance of serving God's creatures tree will become a home for birds).

The Northern Conference Brotherl discussed the "Boy Scout-Sponsored Tr and "Aid to Fostering Church-Related A ities" at St. John's Church, Passaic, Mar

Reformation Church, Long Branch, chased a building near the church for us

unday school. The building will be ated May 15 by Synod President Ed- I. Knudten with the assistance of the Frederick H. Bartelt, pastor.

OUND-BREAKING for a $53,000 parish for Advent Church, Palisades, was Mar. 27. The two-story building in- eight classrooms on the first floor 40 x 38 assembly room. A stage and n are located on the second floor. Dr. d Haas, Northern Conference presi- spoke. Former Pastors Harold R. Trenton, and Herbert W. Hagenau, peth, were present. Advent's pastor, ld B. Beal, recently dedicated a new lectern, and pulpit.

lace Church, Bayonne, observed its 45th ersary April 24 with services conducted astor Donald R. Clare. St. Matthew's on, Moorestown, received numerous during the Easter season, includng ing pads for the chancel, new junior enior choir gowns, and alms bason.

Paul C. Empie, executive director of

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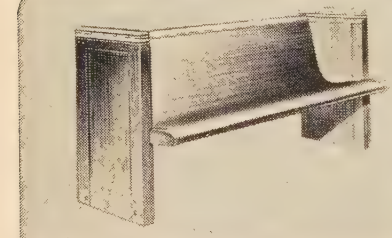

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NEW JERSEY . . .

the National Lutheran Council, addre members of the Northern Conference W en's Missionary Society in Church of Good Shepherd, Glen Rock, May 3 . . . WMS of the Southern Conference will at St. Paul's Church, Mt. Holly, May 5

ONTARIO

Membership Up, Expenses Down in Canada Synod

By NORMAN BERNER

KITCHENER, ONT.—Baptized member of the Canada Synod passed the 50 mark in 1954, an increase of 2,554 1953. Confirmed membership went up 1,515 to 35,437; communing by 996 26,347. Congregational expenses were d 10 per cent, totaling just over $1 mil Benevolence was up about 8 per cen $304,211.

The Home Mission Extension Fund tinues its climb toward $100,000. At April $25,000 in cash and $10,000 in ple had been reported.

The seminary faculty will "move" f Waterloo to Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, the graduation service on May 15. Rose Burgoyne is the only student in the se class, and the ceremony will be held in home church. The Rev. James Dauph will preach, and the president of the Bo of Governors, Dr. C. R. Cronmiller, present the diploma.

Most of this year's middler class of seminary will be doing summer supply vacant parishes: John Arbuckle at Hespe Alfred Kramer at Sullivan-Williamsf David Metzger at Petawawa-Alice, Ha Lindemann at Unionville-Sherwood, To Hakkinen at Sault Ste. Marie, and F Fischer as assistant at Pembroke. Anot middler, Helmut Saabas, will take over manager-cook at the Lutheran Sum Camp.

After several years at Lake Couchich the Luther League Leadership Camp return to Edgewood Park this year: J

3. The Rev. Eric Reble is dean. isors for the children's camps which are: Dr. Howard Bream, intermediate O. W. Patterson, junior boys; Mrs. Patterson, intermediate girls; Mrs. Holm, junior girls.

Charles Cooper, president of the lvania Ministerium, will represent the at the convention of the Canada in Ottawa, June 7-10. Evangelism or Clifton Weihe will present plans 1956-57 emphasis.

sh Education Secretaries Harner Mid-rth, Mabel Fenner, and George Am-ccompanied by Educational Mission-rieda Hartig held a series of vacation school workshops in early May.

otal of 1,154 persons were assisted by ur Lutheran Immigration and Service s in the first quarter of 1955. They ided by 3,704 acts of service, varying lling out various applications to giving

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ONTARIO . . .

counsel in personal problems.

Lutheran Laymen's Movement mem ships in the Canada Synod have reached 69 in 25 congregations. St. thew's, Hanover, leads with 10; St. J Waterloo, is next with nine.

A pastors' retreat is being planne Elim Lodge, near Peterborough, Sept 14. It will probably be preceded by men's retreat—the first to be held b synod.

For the first time in its history, the ada Synod will hold its annual meet the capital city of the Dominion. St. Church, Ottawa, Arthur F. Conrad will be host, June 7-10. Arrangemen being made for a tour of the Parli Buildings, and a message from a g ment official—perhaps the prime mi Dr. Charles M. Cooper, president Pennsylvania Ministerium, will represe United Lutheran Church in America.

MISSION DEVELOPER Frederick W. has arrived in Montreal and will co trate his efforts on the Lachine-Dorval His place at St. Luke's, Kingsdale, w taken by the Rev. Karl J. Knauff wh resigned his pastorate at Zion, Stratfor

The first "contemporary" church bu in the Canada Synod was dedicate

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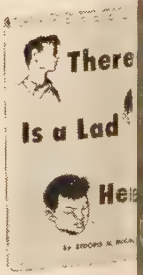

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ent A. G. Jacobi, at Sudbury, on
n 13. The Rev. Harold Gram is pastor.
y is moving month for a number of
s: Karl Knauff from Stratford to
dale, Edgar Fischer from Unionville
odhagen, Wilfred Myra from Nova
to Ayton, and Otto Winter from
peg to Zurich.

SYLVANIA

ily Tradition Is Upheld
Allentown Rural Parish

By HENRY W. SNYDER, JR.

LENTOWN—For the fourth time a son succeed his father as pastor of the eys-Schoenersville parish, north of town. The Rev. Harold W. Sell has ed the pastorate of St. Luke's, Allen- to succeed his father, the late Pastor y Sell, in this large rural parish. Early history, the Rev. John Yeager and his Joshua Yeager, served Christ Church, nersville, for 92 consecutive years. At ohn's Church, Mickleys, three genera- of Schindels served as pastors at vari- mes for a total of 39 years. The new 's father died last January, after serv- oth churches for 37 years.

Newly organized Greater Allentown Coun- of Churches is pressing the Pennsylva- legislature for passage of a fair employ- nt practice law. The board of directors s forwarded a resolution to several state nators and assemblymen, urging "elimina- n of discrimination based on race, creed, national origin."

unusual dramatization of the trial and ixion of Christ was presented in St. el's Church, Allentown, on two eve- in Holy Week. Patterned after a pop- elevision program, "You Are There," rama treated the events of Good Fri- s they might be reported on a modern ast. Narrator was Allentown radio ncer "Ernie" Stiegler, son of Pastor t A. Stiegler, St. John's Wendish h, Bethlehem.

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PENNSYLVANIA . . .

FIRST EVENT in the 100th anniversary celebration of St. John's Church, Allentown, was a memorial service on March 27 honoring all deceased members of St. John's during the past century. The centennial observance will reach its climax in a series of events in October.

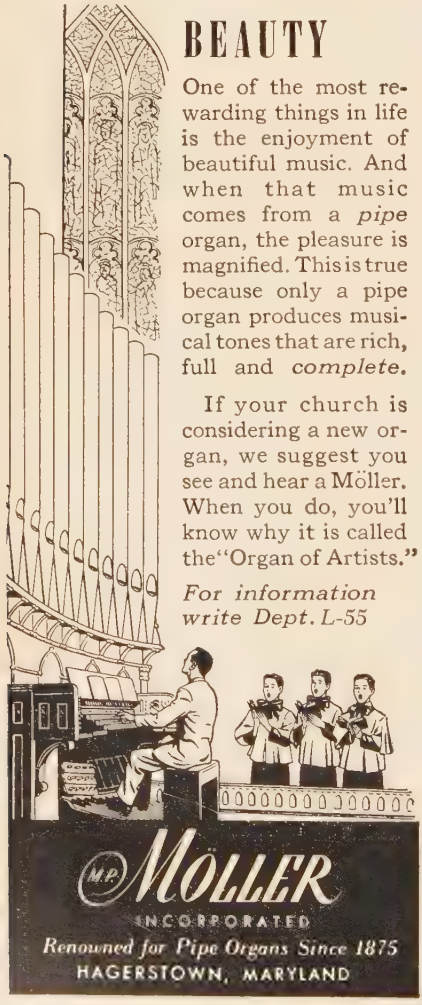
Rosemont Church, Bethlehem, will dedicate its new colonial church May 8. Women of Rosemont Church voted recently to merge their organizations according to a unified plan for women's activities in the congregation. Under the new plan, Friendship Circles will hold afternoo evening sessions, but will gather regu for a general meeting; all activities wi directed by the unified group.

A 23-year-old Korean student at Lafa College, Hoon Sik Choi, was speaker special Luther League Lenten service i John's Church, New Williams, March More than 200 attended . . . St. L Church, Old Williams, worshiping ir oldest Lutheran building in the Lehigh ley, recently dedicated a new two-ma organ . . . Trinity Church, Hecktow union (Lutheran and Reformed) cong tion, will launch a $45,000 fund driv renovation of its Sunday school buildi

Some 900 confirmands of Lut churches in the Lehigh Valley attende confirmation rallies in Easton, Bethl and Allentown before Palm Sunday. Rev. Kenneth S. Ensminger was speal St. John's Church, Easton; Pastor L. S. Krouse addressed the Bethlehem rally Thomas Church, Macada; and Pastor R. Taylor was speaker in St. Ste Church, Allentown.

Several rooms of the Allentown Y got a new paint job through the pledg six social fraternities at Muhlenberg C as part of the observance of "Help W

St. John's Church, Easton, will re $1,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. Fretz, widow of a former pastor. Mrs. who died March 20, also made beque the ULC Board of Pensions, Good She Home, Muhlenberg College, and the delphia Seminary.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WEST VIRGINIA

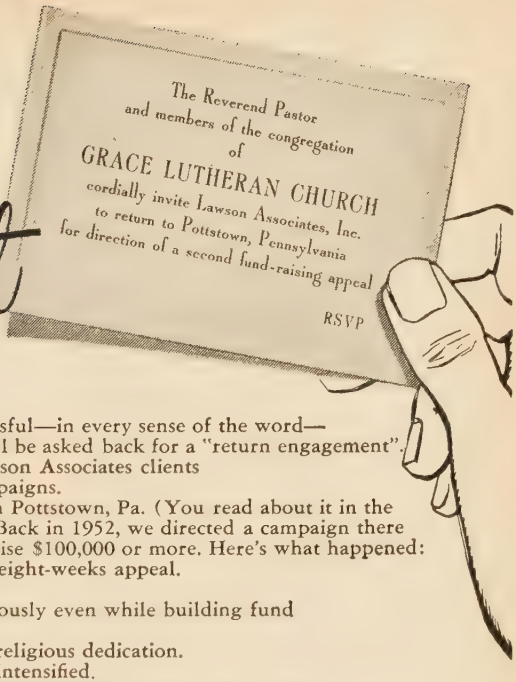
Organization Date Is Kept Despite Bad Weather, Flo

By HAROLD L. HANN

FAIRMONT—Paul Henkel, "greatest missionary of the Lutheran Church the American Revolution," would have pleased with what took place on the

(*Continued on page 46*)

Return Engagement



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ular contributions increased tremendously even while building fund
criptions were being paid.
congregation found a new spirit of religious dedication.
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men of the church continued after the campaign to work more actively
ever before for Grace Lutheran.
lendid new church was erected.
we are back in Pottstown for another campaign. With their pledges paid,
mbers of 1952 can afford to subscribe again. And there are newcomers
ish to share in erecting the new church.
e proud to be back in Pottstown—as we are proud to return to so many of the
nities throughout the continent. The people of more than 2,400 churches have
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ardship, increased regular giving and dividends in fellowship
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WEST VIRGINIA . . .

(*Continued from page 44*)

Sunday evening of March at Point Plea West Virginia. (He visited this territor the early 1800's when it was in ext western Virginia.)

In spite of waters 12 feet above stage at "The Point" where the Kan flows into the Ohio, and with all road one to the town closed, 75 people gath in the mission hall to organize St. P Church, the first Lutheran congregatio that section of Mason county. Missio veloper Paul W. Bergstresser receive as charter members. The new congreg is now making plans for the purchase parsonage and lots for a future church.

When synod meets May 15-18 at son's Mill, Charles Wayne Carlson, p elect at St. Mark's, Oakland, Md., wi ordained. An innovation at synod this will be a stewardship banquet on Ma under the direction of synodical stewar chairman Oscar H. Lindow, Charleston his committee. The former Lutheran men's Movement president, Paul I. emer, Baltimore, Md., will be the spe

For the summer months, seminary s Raymond H. Hartzell will be the su pastor at St. Johannes' congregatio Doddridge county. College senior R Seabright will be returning to Holy T at Newburg for another term of su service.

Camp Luther, near Cowen, will ope its tenth season on June 12 for a two- period under the direction of Pastor D D. Anderson, Keyser. The synodical mittee on Christian education is helped in the evaluation of its camping gram by the Rev. Joseph W. Inslee c Parish Education Board.

On Palm Sunday a new pulpit and le were dedicated at St. Paul's, Huntir The former is a memorial to Mr. Br B. Closterman by his wife. The latte memorial to Bobby Lewis and Paula C by the Lewis and Gissell families. paraments and pulpit Bible have been also.

o district Brotherhood rallies were held
ly, one in Fairmont on April 17,
. brought together the men of the
nes in the Monongahela valley, the
in Huntington on May 1 in which the
of the churches in the southern part
synod participated. At both sectional
ngs, the new "King's Men" phase of
erhood work was presented, and syn-
Brotherhood officers were present.
untain-top Luther Leaguers in the
a parish at Lantz Ridge are planting
d's acre of field corn and a smaller
of popcorn this spring.

CHANGES OF PASTORATE—

CANADA

ER, EDGAR J. From Sherwood-Union-
e parish, Ont. To St. Peter's Church,
dhagan, Ont.

FF, KARL. From Zion Church, Strat-
l, Ont. To St. Luke's Church, Kings-
e, Ont.

, WILFRED. From Northfield parish,

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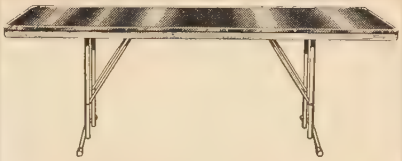

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CENTRAL STATES. Kountze Memorial Church, Omaha, Nebr.
WEST VIRGINIA. Jackson's Mill
IOWA. St. Luke's Church, Sioux City
OHIO. St. Paul's Church, Newark
PACIFIC. St. Paul's, Spokane, Wash.
NEW JERSEY. St. John's, Ocean City
ILLINOIS. St. Paul's, Dixon
PA. MINISTERIUM. Buck Hill Falls
MARYLAND. Gettysburg Seminary
NORTHWEST. First Church, Billings, Mont.
TEXAS-LOUISIANA. Dr. Martin Luther Church, Shiner, Texas
WARTBURG. Immanuel, Lake Geneva, Wis.

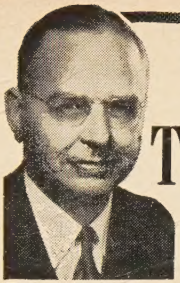
GES OF PASTORATES—*Continued*

Scotia. To Trinity Church, Ayton,

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

H. LEE. From Karthaus parish. To
on pastor in Bedford County, Board
nodical Home Missions and Rural
ch Work.
OBERT L., JR. From Trinity Church,
na. To Bethlehem Church, Harris-

NN, JUSTUS H. From All Saints
ch, Baltimore, Md. To superintendent
essler Home for Children, Loysville.
. VERNON J. From Bethany English
ch, Cleveland, O., assistant pastor.
uncansville parish.
, RICHARD M. From Christ Church,
ngham. To St. Paul's Church, Mil-
lle.
CHARLES A. From Herndon parish.
lem parish.



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IN CONCLUSION . . . . . .

THE BEST that can be said about the United Lutheran Publication House, as it celebrates its 100th anniversary, is that it has done considerably better in the last ten years than it did in 90 years that went before. In looking back across the whole century, it strikes me that seldom have so many worked so long to produce so little.

A publishing company must be judged by the quality of books and periodicals it has published and the skill with which it gets them to readers. I've been studying the lists of about 500 books produced before the three publication boards were merged in 1918, and 250 books published by the ULPH since the merger. Only a few people today remember many of these books, and not many paid much attention to them when they were new.

The ULPH has done well in its routine denominational chore of printing and selling service books for congregations and study books for the church schools. Recently it has become noted for the high quality of church supplies and furnishings which it manufactures or imports. Dr. H. Torrey Walker, the ULPH manager, is far-sighted and venturesome in undertaking new projects, and has gathered an enthusiastic and faithful group of assistants.

BUT WHY, over a hundred years, has this publishing company produced such a dreary assortment of second-rate books? For one thing, the church didn't expect much.

When the ULPH was chartered in 1919, its first purpose was said to be "to give material support to the benevolent, charitable, educational, and missionary operations of the United Lutheran Church in America by conducting a printing, publishing and stati business, and by procuring, manuf ing, buying, selling, and dealing in ture, especially religious literature .

The success of the ULPH was judged by the profit it produced, r the quality of its products.

Another difficulty is that until recently there was severe discourag of writers whose thoughts didn't co to traditional patterns. Such autho to find some other publisher tha ULPH. This difficulty has been come, but it made its imprint c books published during many year

A further reason for limited suc publishing is that most of us don books about the Christian faith an We nibble at some popular best that make our faith seem easy. Bu isn't much market for a hard-goi highly illuminating study such as, stance, Dr. Eric Wahlstrom's *The Life in Christ.*

REGARDLESS OF difficulties, the hasn't diverted all of its energie easier things than book publishing 1955 book list is longer than in an vious year, with 18 volumes sche Half a dozen will probably sell in tity, and the rest will trail along.

Maybe, a hundred years from we'll get our ideas and informati TV or some kind of thought-waves leap instantly from the minds writers to ours. But if books a read, I suppose we'll have churc lishing houses attempting to keep i ness. And the editor of some paper will be trying to explain w books haven't been as good a should be.

—ELSON

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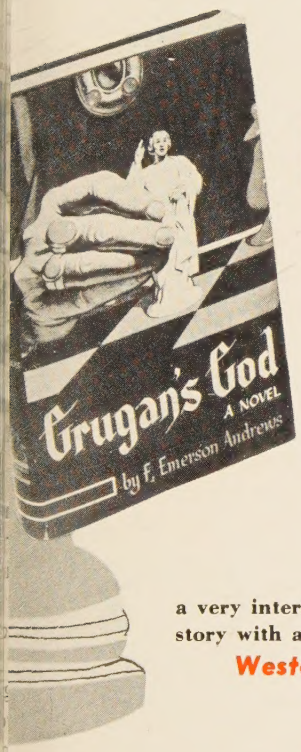

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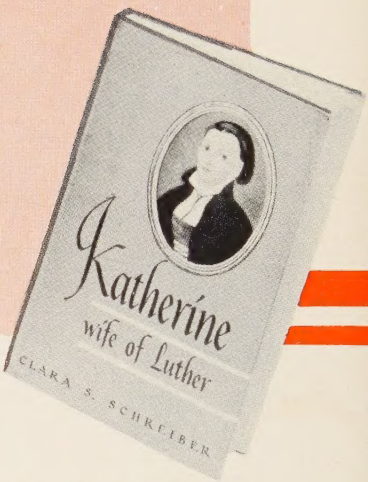

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